No subscriptions received on any other terms

than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Cenfederate "prisoner of war, at "Camp Chase," Ohio, was lying on his bunk in a dying state. His brother soldiers kept vigil at his side. At length he was quite still, and all thought the struggle was over, when he suddenly rallied, opened his eyes and said : " Boys, never take the OATH-the country is safe-the Confederacy will triumph,"-and expired at once :

The wintry wind went howling by with drear and piercing breath.

As on hi cauch a soldier lay, the victim of grim death : For o'er him then the icy hand was closing hard and fast,

His dying sighs commingling sad with evening's solema blast. Not one was there of all he'd known, in better times than these, To smooth his brow, to kiss his cheek, and give bis bosom ease : For far from them the stricken one was failing

slow and sure,

to weep or cure. His home was in the bonny South, the land of sun and flowers. And far away the household band did keep the weary hours; And night and morn they offered up, within his distant home. The prayer that God would bring him hence, but still he did not come.

Nor precious pets, nor tender friends were there

And e'en his babes would query oft, of their fond mother true,
"Why don't paper come home again to meet with us and you?" And broken bearts and tears were there to mark the absent one, Who linger'd in his foeman's grasp, life's con-

flict nearly done. But not with anguish on his sight this touching vision fell, His God, he knew, was kind and just, "He doeth all things well;" From Him they come, to Him they gave; then,

with a chastened will, He sank upon his newly bed, 'till life itself seem'd We watch'd him as he calmly lay, and though the struggle o'er, His martial step and manly voice we'd see and

hear ne more; Nor in the battle's fierce array would be for country stand. His pure, heroic sould had fled into the dreamless But, strange to tell, he mov'd again, and epen'd

his dying eye, While on his face a smile was seen, of purpose

"All's RIGHT," he said, "reject the OATS; my native South will WIN!" And then his soldier spirit pass'd away from earth and sin. A strange, wild thrill ran through us all, as these brave words were said,

And many a stern, undaunted eye, the tear-of And vews were spoke from mouth to mouth by ey'ry Southland son,
'May God to us do so and more if e'er this thing

Fort Delaware, Aug. 30th, 1864.

For the Confederate.

"God Save the State."

Again have the agitaters, who were so sharply rebuked by the people last August, began their impolitic and unpatriotic cries for a Convention; and again is the fire-brand, which every true man hoped and believed was somthered forever,

thrown in our midst. The election, last August, showed plainly that a large majority of the people were opposed to Convention. The question was distinctly presented and emphatically decided in the negative. But the agitators are not satisfied. They must call a Convention and open negotiations. as they say, with Mr. Lincoln; but he says he will not negotiate. No matter; such men as Mr. Hanes, Mr. Stipe and Mr. Smith can at once overcome all such trifling impediments, if they can only get a Convantion. Mr. Hanes' resolutions were tabled and Mr. Smith's should have been, if the members had truly represented those who elected them; but it is a well known fact that many who were elected as Vance men, have betrayed the trust

repeated in them, and gone over to the enemy. The bill to call a Convention may, by the help of the renegades, pass and the proposition be presented to the people; then will these agitators be rebuked with a voice of thuuder, and will be forced to retire from the face of an outraged public, to be pointed at, hereafter, as men who in the dark hour of their country's adversity, were " weighed in the balance and found wanting." Such will be the case, whether & Convention is called or not, for the people of North Carelina are neither cowrads nor traitors. and if they should decide to call a Convention, they will take care to select men who will not betray the trust reposed in them, and who will have the patrictism and the nerve to stand firmly and bid defiance to the enemy, and to uphold the faith, which North Carolina pledged to her eisters, in that glerious year, 1861.— This State is not behind any in her devotion to our cause, but she is shamefully misrepresented by a few men, who, by using all the arts so well the people, and getting into offices where they use all their energies and influences to make the people discontented and restive. But they will not succeed; they are only making for themselves a "niche in the temple of infamy," and a name, which to the last day of the Republic, will excite feelings of disgust. The example set by the hoble old State of Virginia, that State, which, during this war bas suffered and endured more than any other, will be follewed by North Carolina, and she will hear and ebey the voice of her sister, who, now in her desolation, shows no signs of wavering, but calls | tourists who are sent here to whisper mysteriup, but fight until we are a free and indepenwhile she is determined, she hearted, and some, perhaps, traitorous sons. From these and their followers, from their schemes and machinations, and above all from the peace which they would negotiate, let us all devoutedly pray "God save the State."

The passport system-similar to that which obtains in Europe—has been adopted by the Yankee government. All travellers—except emigrants-must have passporis. The object is to prevent raiding on the borders, like that at Et. Albans.

position of the enemy's land or sea forces. - matters not that an old gentleman, of the Minimpton Journal.

# CONFEDER ATE.

VOLUME II. }

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

NUMBER 24.

[From the Richmond Examiner of the 24th.] Things have come to that pass, when constancy of purpose and determination are sure to secure what we have spent so much to gain. There is no danger but the cau-e of the Omfederacy will triumph, provided the reformatory measures now in progress result in giving to the country a resolute and intelligent administration; and provided all men, soldiers and citizens, put clear out of their minds every thought of retreat or withdrawal To attain to any peace at all, either seen or in the distant future, we must now think of war only, and dispose all things with a single view to that. Especially when private and unauthorized emissaries from Washington are prowling around, coreselling unconditional submissien-for this is the only proposal they have to make-we may know that our policy, our diplomacy, the "resources of our statemanship, 'all centre in unsparing battle. These prowlers, whether they be Northwestern Democrats, or intimate friends and allies of Lincoln, would not be here, if there were not at the North a most anxions and nervous haste to bring the war to a close by wheedling us into a submission which they know they cannot compel by force of arms. Yes, with all their bluster, they know this. After their salutes shall have been fired off, and their thundering braggadocia rolled forth over the capture of Savannah and of Fort Fisher, they understand already that they will not have advanced much in the business of conquering the South, if only the South is deter-

mined not to be conquered. And their available fighting material is already in the army : they must subjugate a continent with that army which they have new in the field, or not at all; and there is high authority for describing that army as consisting, in great part, of "trash." It is the word used by an "Union. General" in remonstrating with his fellowcitizens for having filled up his ranks, net with real soldiers, but with the offal of mankind, bought by the pound. It is well sometimes to pass in review the real situation of military affairs; especially after casual disasters like those of Savannah and Fort Fisher, to show how little they really affect the prospects of our cause. Now the army of Grant, in front of Richmond and Petersburg, is really but a skeleton and a name. That grand host, which he crosssed the Rapid Ann last May, exists no longer: is barely capable of holding the very strong works which frown formidably opposite to ours, but are manned chiefly by negroes and other "trash." The "Dutch Gap" canal is a total failure, and so vanishes all hope of bringing Yankee iron-clads up the James to bombard our forts at Chapin's and Drewry's bluffs from the river. Last fall there were many and powerful attempts made by Grant to

extend his left wing round to the Southside railroad; all repulsed with more or less slaughter; and now he seems unable even to harrass us by futile demonstrations of that kind. In fact, he is evidently waiting upon co-operation from the army of Sherman, coming from the South to march upon Danville and Burkeville, cut all our railroad communications, and so starve Richmond into a surrender. It is another of those gigantic and stupendous campaigns-only more stupendously gigantic than ever-which we have been accustomed to admire for two of three years. But the more huge, complicated and enormous it is, all the more liable to have its combinations dislocated and disconcerted, as before. The campaign which appears to be prefigured for next spring is an enlargement of the idea of last May. Then it was Grant advancing on Richmond from the north, Butler from the south, by way of James river and Petersburg, and Hunter from the west, occupying Lynchburg. Now it is Grant chinging to Richmond, while Sherman is to come from the South by way of Branchville, South Carolina; and Thomas is to complete the grand combination by moving through East Teanessee upon Lynchburg and the same desirable railroads. To take Richmond is the single object of the whole. If they have not Richmond, they think they have nothing. 'If last year's campaign falled, they imagine it is because that campaign was too small and narrow. This year they enlarge the siego of Richmond by opening trenches in South Carolina and Tennessee—if this fails again, they can commence next year's siege by combination embracing Arkansas, Texas and

Pity, that operations on so superhuman a scale should need increased and still more increasing hosts of men !- that programm's which have such majesty of conception, and fill up the grandiose imaginations of editors and correspondents, should be so liable to fail for want of that human trash, which can no longer be bought by the pound and supplied by contract, in sufficient masses to realize the Yankee ideal of a siege! In truth seither the men are fortheeming, to be bought, nor the money to pay for them. Lincoln may call for three hundred thousand more men; but it is generally understood at the North that this threat of draft is only to stimulate the volunteering in order to get the bounties; and that the government dares not put the draft in actual operation. As for the Yanknown to them, have succeeded in deceiving kee finances, they have evidently been kept affoat for some months, not only by skillfully throwing gold upon the market from time to time, but still more by keeping up the continual expectation that the South is on the very point of breaking down Last spring, when the year's campaign began, and it was found that there ac ully were Confederate armies in the field able to hold their ground, the price of gold in Wall street sprang suddenly up to two hundred for one hundred. It now stands at two hundred and sixteen; but next spring, if the enemy and sixteen; but next spring, if the enemy and sixteen is the field—if the "unefficial" in tones of courage and endurance, " never give ous hopes of peace, have failed in dividing our counsels and demoralizing our army-then deat nation of the earth." Such will be the will Wall street witness another and wilder flight course of our noble and beloved State; but of the precious metal, and amongst the helders has some faint- of Federal securities there will be sauve qui peut. That this catastrophe must come sooner or later is certain :- that the enemy believes it to be coming soon, is evident to us from the very presence of the unofficial negotiators. The true reason for refusing to receive these people or let them come within our lines, is that their mysterious flitting to and fre distracts the attention of our citizens and soldiers from the only rational duty of the time-War; and also keeps up the hopes of our enemies, and keeps down the price of gold in Wall street, by the belief that we are after all going to submit.

To submit unconditionally ; to deliver ourselves up to the mercy and discretion of Lin-FROM BELOW.—The latest accounts repre- coln as beaten rebels:—for this, we repeat, is ant all quiet below, with no change in the the only proposal they have to make. It name of Rlair, a garrulous old busybody, fresh

from Washington lobbies, may hint and whisper, (laying his fingers on his nose,) as to his own private impressions of the treatment we might possibly expect if we lay down our arms. We cannot be expected to trust le the private impressions of that individual, in the face, in the teeth, of all uniform declarations of the enemy's government, the Proclamations and Messages of their President, and acts of their Congress, to the effect that there can be no peace unless we begin by surrendering at discretion. The New York Times, the official

sponsible negotiations of any sort is, that they inspire doubts in the rebel mind of the sincerity and determination of our Government in regard to the rebellion. We have always demanded an "attouditional surreader" as the sole condition of peace, The President has uniformly insisted that the rebels must cease fighting if they wished for

The "great objection" of the Times is also our great objection. It is well for our people to understand and lay to heart the fact that the enemy still demands an absolute surrender of curselves, and our children, and our property to the mercy of Yankees; and this when we have three gallant armies in the field; when a vast section of our country, west of the Mississippi, is entirely cleared of invader; when the land is still abounding both in provisions and in arms, and in men to use them; needing only fresh vigor infused into our Admin-Istration, and a strong and steady hand upon the wheel, to make this year's campaign more

It seems almost incredible that, in the pres ent situation of affairs, the enemy's Government should have the presumption to expect "unconditional surrender." But it is the fact. This is the sole condition. If any man, Confederate or Yankee, pretends that there are any other possible conditions, he is an impositor, and has bad designs.

heavy force, dare not show themselves any-

Stoneman, according to Yankee papers was in Nashville a few days ago, having just returned from his raid through East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia. He boasted that he had destroyed the Sultworks and Lead Mines, and that he only lost two thousand men! We happened to know that the Lead Mines were being worked two days after his visit, and that the damage done the Saltworks could be repaired in three or four weeks. This is the testimony of gentleman who were on the ground. And to juffict this trifling damage, he only lest two thousand! He does not appear to rate men very high.

At last accounts from Kirk, he was at Newport, supposed to be on his way to Knoxville. About a dozen of Mullendore's scouts fought him at the river as long as they could. The scouts have worried Kirk a great deal, hauging upon his flanks and rear, and " pegging away" at him at every opportun. -Asheville News.

With the exception of some little shelling on the left late last evening, everything was quiet on the lines yesterday. The recent rains bave placed the works on both sides in such an unpleasant condition that the troops seem indisposed to do anything else than keep a strict watch on each other. Hence we find, that during the last two or three days but little firing has occurred.

Elsewhere will be found a detailed account of the damage caused by the rains, It is to ting a portion of the defences of the city, bas

From an authorized source, we learn that nothing has occurred to interrupt the quiet on these lines for several days, and during the continuance of this weather, nothing is anticipated -Pet. Express, 27th.

ORINDSTONES! GRIND-STONES!

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRIND-STONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

DATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pat-

tation and Farmer's Iron, Shevel Iron, Nail Bods,

We have for sale six or eight dos-s (5 and pounds) best steel axes. SHAY, WILLIAMS . & CO. North State Iron and . . Werks. jan 28-46t-

TOB WORK of every kind neatly

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate

Apply to Sheriff High or Norwood or Senator W. D. Jones. jan 37-d2t.

organ of Soward, says reasonably: "Our great objection to volunteer and irre-

disastrous to the invader than the last.

EAST TENNESSEE .- The "dark and bleedy ground" of East Tennessee, after having for a few days been evacuated by the gallant Vaugha, is again to feel the shock of centending hosts. Vaughn was at Carter's Station a few days since. on his way down the country. The Confederates appear determined that the foot of the invader shall not rest in quiet upon the soil of upper East Tennessee. Vaughn fights, and when pressed by numbers, falls back, "picks his flint," and comes again. If pluck will wir, Vaugha is sure of the game. The Federal hold upon the upper portion of the State is so precarious, and costs them so much to keep up even the semblance of possession, that it seems strange that they do not abandon it altogether. Confederate scouts range boldly over all the upper counties, and the Federals, unless in

be regretted that an important dam, constitubeen totally destroyed by the heavy pressure of water upon it. But though important, this dam was not at all necessary to our successful defence. It only formed a link in the formidable line which now encircles the city, and will be repaired at an early day. The washing away of a portion of the railway track so near the city, inconveniences the public more than the army, but work will be commenced upon it at once. In a few days the trains will run in and out of the city as

North State Iron and Brass Works.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

TRON! IRON!! IBON!!!

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plants.

Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hooms, SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., Borth State Iron and Brass Works. jan 28-det.

YAST STEEL AXES.

DLANTATION FOR RENT. Containing 600 acres, in Wate , y, and in s miles of the R. & G. Railroad.

ANTED,

A situation as Governess by a lady ifed to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address Miss. M. E. N.,

Pattonsburg, Va. ANTED.

By a young man, exempt from service, a situaperforce and is qualified to impart a g. ed practi-cal education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER, Warren County, N. C. jan 28-d2t\*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NEGROIS FOR SALE. Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Synthe, deceased, we hereby give netice to all persons idebted to the ate, to make payment, and all persons havin claims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recevery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the Eebruary and May-courts.

We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.

E. R. HARRIS,
jan 28-d12t,

A. J. SEAGLE,

Executors:

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the successors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of Janwary, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, vis:

lst. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits. and. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buring and selling from the lat day of January, 1864, to the lat day of January,

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the lat of January, 1864, to the lat of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, ca-nal, navigation, importing and experting, tele-graph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether

incorporated or not. 4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter, ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1866, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, basiness or occupation, vis : bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawabrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County. Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, ) RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865. N accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the

owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress: EMANUEL. Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown com-plexion, 5 feet, 41/2 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. — Montgomery, of Blount

County, Tennessee. WRIGHT HUSKE. By order of Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp. C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

TORSALE.

A Light Four-Horse Wagon, with Iron Axlest nearly new.

I One-Horse Wagon, entirely new.

Double-Seat Rockaway, for lone or two borses, nearly new. 1 Single-Seat Rockaway, nearly new. 1 Good Buggy and Harness, newly repaired.

1 Dump Cart, entirely new. I am prepared to Repair, Paint and Trim Bugguies, Carriages, &c.

S. W. TERRELL. jan 19-d4t-w6t\* Rolesville, Wake County. THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER ESTABLISHMENT

FORSALE In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first tay of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first

of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfebl . F. POWELL AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WABBENTON, N. C. \* Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C. jan 9 dtf

RON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Coare new making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for seven from partial but and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Dewner Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS, dec. 28-d-tf.

Prest. L. M. & M. Co. dee, 28-d-tf.

TEACHER WANTED.

jan 31-d2w\*

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address DR. R. E. WILLIAMS, Warrenton, N. C. Or, W. T. ALSTON, Yarbere House, Ealeigh.

OFFICIAL. ORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS !!

RALBIGE N. C., January, 17, 1866. I will receive proposals until the 22nd day of ebruary next, for the manufacture of 10,000 HORSE AND MULE COLLARS similar to samples to be seen at my office. deliver per month. W. E. PEIRCE,
jan 19-di2t Captoin & A. Q.M.

Captain & A. Q.M. POST QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALESON, N. C., January 18th, 1965.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE. ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES. I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wales, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of oar surplus corn immediately for the support of oar army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's vates for all grain delivered previous to let of February, 1865. I carnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the let of February.

The following are the name of two authorized.

The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleiga, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Eillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled. W. E. PEIBCE. jan 19 d121 Capt. & A. Q. M. POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGE, N. O. Jan. 16th, 1868.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all conserned.

W. E. PEIRCE,

Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. B. BICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864. DERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Parton and his assistante, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government us.; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without con-

JAS. A. SEDDON Secretary of War. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

DESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other ofcers of this Department. jan 17-d121 Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A., RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1866. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authornovember 28th, 1806, entitled "An act to sutherise the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange
coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes,"
holders of such notes are hereby notified, that
after the payment of the annual interest due
them on the first day of January, 1866, upon
presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at frot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupen bonds payable thirty years after the first day of Janu-

ary, 1865, bearing six per cent, interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Re-gister of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM.

Secretary of the Treasury. Treasurer at Richmond, Va. Assistant Tresenrers at Charleston and Me-Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Geer-Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Heuston and Marshall, Texas.

dec 6 Staw2m

TREASURRY DEPARTMENT, 2 RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864 OTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Compon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after Jan

uary first, 1865 ... G. A. TRENHOLM,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. · BICHNOND, November 28, 1865. THE holders and owners of coupon Bends and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 18th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, feads having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bends and stack. for the purpose of redeeming said bends and stock.
No interest will be allowed thereon after January G. A. TRENHOLM,

TEGRO AUCTION AND COM-MISSION HOUSE. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

Secretary of Trassry.

at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided save and compostable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance; we flitter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public des 10 de W. F. ASERW & CO.

was taken at the Depet on Friday sight last, on the arrival of the Western trein, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side at the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and he questions saked.

## DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at vanue southers per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Oblivaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex-

as can be deno in the Southern Confidence.

DOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION- HOUSE, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

\* Liberal advances made on consignments.

BEFERTO A. T. Jerkins, Pres's Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Rickmond, Va; McDaviel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

\$2000 REWARD

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj.
8. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the showe reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN.

Agent Southern Express Company.

OR SALE A PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL, in order, made by Talbert & Brother, in Richmond, Va., with two circular 50-inch Saws, and a Grist Mill. Can be seen at Milton, Wayne County, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railread.

Also, a Lot of damaged Saws.
A lot of Patent Belting, made by Camble & Ca. New York. One of Double Leather, 18 in. wide, 80 ft. long.

One of Single de 17 de de 40 de 40 One of de de 15 de de 10 One of do do 6 One Lot of Wrought Iron.

One Lot of Cast Iren.
One Sewing Machine (new) made by Wheeler & Wilson, with extra Plate and Hemmer, and two dozen Needles. Apply to .

THOMAS J. HOWARD,

High Point,

or BENJAMIN ELLIS,

jan 17-812t\* . Concord, N. C. D. C. Munay. J. A. Moons. W. J. Harmon D. C. MURBAY & CO.

AUOTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET. BALEIGH, W. O. Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

GEFERAL.

BBPERRNCES. C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Mesers. Harris & Howell, Wilmington,
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
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T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.

James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va. Branch, Morton & Co., Richmend, Va. jan 12-dtf CUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Betermined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Onces, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winstot, Esq. Prior of No. II, 312,50; No. I, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. These who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN, Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf

Agent.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL PINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

COL. WM. BINGHAM,

Superintendent. Oaks, N.C. IIDES! HIDES!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and carmently solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hiden in my ward will be All persons who have hides in my yard will be

informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. .. HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITA-RY ACADEMY. THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this

Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be their
prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet
the terms will be made known. Address
Mas. WR. M. GORDON, Superintenden oot 1-dim \$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS. By virtue of an order made at November Term.

1864, of Rangelph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Ashboro', on the 7 h day of February; 1865, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County, The said Bonds to run for ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per snuum, to be said

semi-queually in such currency as will be resgived in the payment of public taxes.

This second of January, 1965. J. M. WORTH, County Commissioner,

\$1,000 REWARD. S TO L E. N.

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the mare '48 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above montioned period of time. It cannot, under any electmentances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank-leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One Thousand Dollair regard by
the recovery of it, and no questions arked,
dec 3-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

TIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

PIVE Bundred hands wanted to work an the grading and track laying of the Chatham Roil-road. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Will Wanter.

Apply to KRMP P. BATTLE.

Proof Raleigh, R. G.

or to J. E. ALLEN, Sap't,

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.

## SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20 '
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15 ,
Tri-Weekly six months,	. 80
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	.20
Advertising per square,	5

It requires no courage to be braveup on paper. Defiance is easy when distant dangers threaten us. It demands no fortitude to bear the ills that fall to the lot of others. When danger and sufferring are at our own doors, the time comes, that truly tests what stuff men are made of. We never escape dangers by shutting our eyes to their existence, or endeavoring to shirk them; it is the part of brave men as well as of wise ones, to acknowledge their existence, to look them firmly in the face, to estimate calmly their extent, to profoundly consider the power and extent of our means of resistance and then decide upon a course of action. It is therefore the part of wisdom as well as of manliness, to admit boldly and unequivocally, that a time of great trial appears to have arrived in the history of this Confederacy; a time of peculiar trial, to the nerve and endurance of this State, seems to be rear at hand. Fort Fisher has fallen; there can be little doubt that additional Yankee forces are landed on Confederate Point, and even now the attack upon Wilmington may be in progress Sherman, with a powerful and well disciplined army, has marched through the whole extent of Georgia, has occupied Savannah, and having crossed the South Carolina line, with an army hitherto successful, and probably reinforced, he threatens Augusta, Charleston and Branchville, and has not heretofore more fully developed his plans, only because the elements and the season retard his movements. The spirit of Georgia seems broken, the arts of Sherman seem to be doing their work in demeralizing her people. We have no assurance, that sufficient forces are in South Carolina, or can be congregated there, for the purpose of repelling the onslaught of Sher-

In another part of the military map, we find that Thomas has driven Hood with his army out of Tennessee-under the most favorable circumstances, we cannot believe that army is in se efficient a condition as it was, before Hood's advance upon Nashville. It is certainly unable to entirely control the movements of Thomas. And yet again around Richmond we find our great General Lee, with an army full, strong, efficient and hitherto unconquered, restrained nevertheless, by the confronting army of Grant. It is true that Grant's army is not what it was when he set out to take Richmond, it is, comparatively, but the skeleton of what it was, and is powerless at present for active offensive operations. But still it is strong enough, in the present aspect of affairs, to influence Lee's movements, and to a certain or rather uncertain extent control his action. We have threwn no lights into the picture; we have surveyed the military condition of the country with the desire and the intention of presenting it in the most sombre aspect it can assume to the most despondent and fe arful of

our people. New no person will insist that at such a time we should do nothing. Whether we intend to resist to the death, or to submit and sue for reconstruction, it is wholesale murder to leave our troops, who are in dangerous positions, exposed to the hardships of the field, and all the cruel vicissitudes of war, and do nothing. Two, and but two, courses of action are open to us. We must either take counsel of our honor and our courage, brace ourselves up to the conflict, and strain every nerve, to bring into action all our remaining strength and vigor to meet the great emergency; or we must take counsel of our fears and individual selfishness, and make up our minds to submit, and accept the best terms that Abraham Lincoln in his clemency, will extend to us. These propositions may be put into various disguises, and men may deceive themselves, and deceive others, by pretending to have found seme middle way, but all plans proposed from any quatter, will, when reduced to their first elements, resolve themselves into one of these two. We have no choice-we must adopt and pursue one of these paths or the other, for non-action is the adoption of the

The Confederacy is not lost-our cause is not desperate-and nothing can make it so, for many a year to come, but the dispiriting and demerilization of the people of the Confederacy, which those who style themselves nce peace men, are setting out to effect by their various projects; and of a truth they are peace men, but the peace which they would accomplish, would be the peace of death. But if we were of opinion, that we were in so terrible a position, that nothing was left us but the prespect of subjugation if the war continued, or a certainty of it, by submitting new, in the shape of a proposition, for " a reconciliation with the North under the constitution of our fathers," we would prefer compulsory to voluntary degradation. We would advise to fight on-to

struggle on-to endure yet more-to beat the gates of Heaven with storms of prayer, and to abate not one jet or tittle of life or hope till death's pale flag flaunted on the ramparts; and we should so act, because we could not cease to hope, that amid the manifold changes and chances of this mortal life, there must yet be some success in store for so just and hely a cause as ours is; because we felt that man's extremity was Ged's opportunity; because, if we must fall at last, without any act of submission on our own part, we should yet keep the "whiteness of our souls," and preserve our national and personal honor unwounded; and with all this, have no greater degradation to submit to in the end, than we would sustain now by an ignomious proposition to reconstruct.

Unfortunately for the success of our cause, there are men in North Carolina who differ from us. Some-God help them-indicate it by insame and empty bawlings for peace, without designating any plan by which they propose to to achieve it. Some by propositions, for submitting to the people the question, as to whether they desire to assemble in Convention or not. Some by advocating the call of a separate State Corvention. Some by suggesting a State Cenvention of limited powers, preparatory to calling a general Convention of all the Confederate States; but ali, if they will search their hearts, will find themselves sotusted by the same mot ives, which, according to the Standard newspaper, Mr. Hanes of Davidson has recently, upon the floor of our House of Commons, so boldly and unequivecally " avewed. He (etill quoting the Standard's authority) " favored a reconciliation with the people if the North, under the Constitution of our fathers, as the alternative to be preferred to subjugation, which seemed to him to be inevitable if the war should be continued, as he took it for granted it would be, by the Federal gov-"erament." Barely pausing to suggest, that t was possible to accomplish thus much, without any war at all, and with no greater dishonor, than must at last fall upon us for accepting it now, let us gravely consider the condition in which we would be placed after a peace, based upon such terms.

No sane man will assert that we will be likely

to have better terms offered us by Lincoln, when we are disintegrated and and divided, than he is ready to offer us now, when we are united and have armies yet in the field. It is generally believed that his present terms are; a general amnesty, including all offenders, however high or low, against his divine right-a reconstruction of the Union as it was, under the Federal Constitution as it is the gradual but final abolition of slavery by the Southern States. In what the Federal Constitution as it is, differe from that Constitution as it was, when we severed from the North, is a point upon which we are uninformed, but of course it will be left to his judges to determine. Now suppose the reconstruction completed with the consent of all the States. We shall find ourselves, it is true, nominally represented in the Federal Congress, but practically we shall have no voice in our own government; a greatly preponderating majority in the Presidential election; a majority n both Houses of Congress; a majority upon the judicial bench-ever which we would have no control-will held and sway the whole legislative, executive and judicial power of the government; a majority as foreign to us, as if they were bred in the vineyards of France, or in the vast territories of Russia; a majority not only foreign, but having every act of this war, in which we are now engaged, to avenge; a majority that will hold us in centempt for our weakness and in still greater contempt for our pusillanimity in having submitted to them without compulsion; a majority whose interests will always in their ows opinion, and very frequently in reality be different from ours; a majority whose past alstory has shown them to be pitiless, unscrupulous, destitute of principle and incapable of generosity.

An enormous debt has been contracted by the Yankees, and the taxing power-entirely in the hands of this majority, will be so used, that while direct confiscation is avoided our substance will be gradually consumed, and pass into the hands of our northern masters. We shall sink into a degradation so deep-a misery so overwhelming-that we shall sigher the hills to cover us, and the mountains to hide our shame. Our complaints will be neglected, and our threats will be despised, for we shall have already demonstrated our weakness, and our inability to resist by force, the, utmest malice of our task-masters. In the supreme agony of our belplessness, anguish will consume our hearts, till unwept and un honored we pass away from the earth, as a nation, weeping in vain for the bleedy' and desecrated graves of our fathers, our brothers . and our sons, whom God hath taken away from the evil to come, which we by our unwerthy conduct will have dishenored, as the sepulchres of rebellious traiters.

## The Legislature.

We are inclined to hope, judging from the blusterings of the Progress and the threats and menaces of the Standard, that-the Legisiature is determined to "take its own affairs into its own hands," and perform its business, (if it have any to perform) regardless of what either. er both of the aforesaid papers, may say to the contrary. We do not pretend to know anything about the temper or intentions of that body, more than we learn from the report of its preceedings, which appear in this paper; but, we repeat, that, judging from the bad hu nor in which the organs of the "straitest sect" appear to be in, there is ground for hope, that, the Legislature will attend to its legitimate business, regardless of the dictations of the Standard, or the creakings of the Progress. The Legisla ture seems to have discovered what some people have long knews, to wit : the Standard thinks itself "the people of the State," while the Progress claims to represent the "balance of mankind," a very gross mistake, which was partially demonstrated in the late August election.

If this paper do not present that neatness of appearance which has hitherto characterized its daily visitations, its patrons must not criticise it too severely. The loss of Mr. Gorman is truly a serious misfortune to the Confederate, for, it was to his genius and enterprise that the neat appearance of its columns was mainly attributable. A life time, spent in the management of types and the centrol of editoral columns, made him so thoroughly acquainted with all the duties of editor and Business Manager, as to make it, apparently, an easy task for him to perform what, we now find to be most difficult and irksome.

Selecting copy; pouring over six and eight pages of a badly written communication; deciphering almost illegible telegrams, and reading proof sheets are some of the ardueus duties which fall to the lot of the individual who, nolens releas, was shoved into the vacant chair of the lamented Mr. Gorman. It cannot; it must not be expected that, we, with inexperience, can begin where experience and practice laid down the tark. Due allowances must be made for all the difficulties which surround us, with the understanding, between the public and ourself, that, as we grow in experience the paper shall improve in appearance and interest. In the mean time, we suppose, the Directory of the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company, will succeed in filling the vacant chair, in this office, with a man whose name and talents will add strength and beauty to the columns of the Confederate.

THE BLAIR MISSION .- We learn (says the Examiner of the 25th.) that Mr. Blair, contrary to general expectation, did not go down on the flag of truce boat yesterday, but yet tarries in Richmond. In consequence of which there were various rumours, yesterday, as his delay here was very naturally thought to imply that his propositions, whatever they may be, had neither been rebuffed ner answered with decision. All that is known is the fact that Blair brought a letter from Lincoln addressed "To Jefferson Davis." Its contents are not even surmised. But the only object of sending Blair here is to distract public attention from the public defence, and keep up the nonsense of demagegues about peace, while the Yankee armies are in metion.

We transfer to our columns, this morning, an ably written and well studied article, from the Richmond Examiner, of the 24th inst, to which we invite a careful perusal. It treats of the situation, its surroundings and its future, with a master teuch, while its suggestions, with regard to the present purposes of the enemy in making a show in favor of peace, are both timely and to the point. Read the

The people of Savannah seem not to be so bad, after all, judging from the following artiele which we find in the Sentinel of the 25th. At any rates, the Yankees don't put much confidence in them. The Sentinel says:

The boast of a "union sentiment" in Savannah-a "love for the old flag"-which the Yankses have put forth for reasons of policy, is already confessed to be a cheat and imposition Every Southern city or district which has fallen within the enemy's lines, has been in turn thur slandered by the praises of the Yankees in the beginning and thus vindicated by their abuse in the end. The real sentiment of the citizens of Savannah will be far better understood by the following, which we take from the Savannah Republican, than from the false dispatches of Stanton or Sherman. The Republican is a Yankee paper, started in Savannah since Sherman's occupa-

"We rely almost wholly on our Army and Navy patronage, the sales to citizens being of course, just now, very small. It will require time to teach the rabid rebels of Savannah their fatal error, and as might be very naturally expected of a people so closely allied with the interest and success of Jeff. Davis' wisked rebellion, will not patronise in any way, representatives of such an infernal Abolition sheet as the Tribune, if they can help it."

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, on Saturday last, resolutions protesting against the arming of slaves, were discussed and passed, yeas 39, nays \$.

In the House the session was chiefly occupied in the consideration of nominations for appointment as Magistrates. Mr. Phillips' resolutions in reference to impressment, as they passed the Senate, were, on motion of their original mover, laid on the table.

NEW PUBLICATION .- W. B. Smith, & Co. Editors and Proprietors of the Field & Fireside, have laid upon our table a new publication entitled "CASTINE." We have not read it, but will turn it over, immediately, to the "better half" of our house, whose opinion will govern us, as to the merits of the work. -Price \$2.

THE TARBORO SOUTHERNER, is now offered for sale and unless disposed of privately, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of February Court. Having a good subscription list and situated in a wealthy part of the country, it is at this time desirable property. Persons wishing to purchase can learn the terms by applying to Judge Heward, Milton N. C., or to the Editor Tarbere,' N. C.

A seven Octave Piano for sale. Apply to the ditor of the Salisbury Watchman. Geld for Bank Notes-by Thes. Branch. Attention Creditors !- Dr. B. F. Graham. Dividend No. 8, of Twenty-Five per cent. will e paid the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. A Large Farm to Rent-by Joseph Pinnix.

Notice to persons helding notes against the county of Wake-J. J. Perroll. Spinning Machine for sale-by C. Q. Lom-

baem. Capt. T. C. Riggan announces himself a candidate for County Trustee.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28, 1865. Mr. Bryson presented a memorial from citzens of Clay county, praying certain appointments as Magistrátes.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to continue a force till 1867, the provisions of an act amendatory of chapter 36, Revised Code, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed. (This act legaliz s suspension of specie ayment of banke )

Mr. Warren, a bill to amend the Revenue. act (by impesing a tax of \$1,000 on obtaining from the General Assembly acts of incorporation or amendments thereto), and a bill for the relief of Wm. B. Campbell, sheriff of Beaufort county, which latter, under a

suspension of the rules, passed. Resolutions in favor of D. F. Bagley, sheriff of Perquimans, and of A. Saunders, sheriff of Moutgomery, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund, passed their third reading.

The resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services were taken up and passed, by yeas 39, mays 3.

The resolutions as passed are as follows: Resolved. That the State of North Carolina protests against the arming of the slaves by the Confederate Rovernment, in any emergency that can possibly arise but gives its consent to their being taken and used as laborers in the public service, upon just compansation

being made. Resolved, That North Carolina denies the constitutional power of the Confederate Goverament to impress slaves for the purpose of arming them, or preparing them to be armed in any contingency, without the consent of the States being first freely given—and then,

only according to State laws. Resolved, That his Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Bills to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville, and to amend the charter of the Drakesville Iron Co., and resolutions authorising the removal of the salt works from Wil-

mington passed their third reading. Mr. Pitchford, rising to a personal explanation, said he had not declared, as was the impassion, that he had declared that "we"meaning thereby the Confederate States-"were whipped," but that just now we were whipped, as we had been at Donelson and Vicksburg, by having been defeated in military engagements. He was far from saying or beleiving that we

were subjugated. A bill to exempt press employees from Home Guard duty, save in cases of servile insurrection, or invasion by the public enemy, of the county, passed its second reading-yeas 21, nays 18, and she Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Shepherd in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. R. Mason Jr., of the Epis-

A message was sent the Senate transmitting resolutions proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, of two on the part of the House and one from the Senate, to examine into the general financial and business management of the Insane Asylum, and to enquire as to the propriety of further sustaining said institu-

tion, in which propositions the Senate con-curred, the House being informed thereof by message from that body. Also, another message was sent the Senate transmitting therewith bills to exempt the officers and employees of the N. C. Powder Manufacturing Co. from military duty (on condition they make the State powder when required and pay 25 per. cent. of their annual profits over into the Treasury); to amend the charter of the Drakesville Iron Co., in the county of Chat. bam and a bill concerning injunctions; and resolutions in favour of C. Jackson, S. Mc-Farlane, D. F. Bagley, S. F. Phillips, and H.

A message having been received from the Senate transmitting House resolutions concerning impressments, with amendments thereto, extra message and resolution were,

on motion of Mr. Phillips laid on the table. The House then proceeded to the consideration of nominations for appointments as magistrates, at the conclusion of which the lists concurred in were sent the Senate and the House adjourned.

From Richmond.

We clip the following from the Examiner ca

THE GENERAL-IN CHIEF.

We are happy to learn that the President has signed the bill creating a General-in-Chief. That bill is now a law. No appointment has yet been made to fill the new office.

We hear of no changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Seddon has certainly and decisively resigned. His successor has not been named or suggested. THE GOLD MARKET.

The panic contines in the gold market, which s partially attributed to the scarcity of Confederate notes. Confederate money is in great demand, which is daily becoming more stringent; the ultimate effect of which must be to establish some well defined relation between paper and specie and overrule the combination of brokers to put up gold to speculative figures. Gold sold on Monday at thirty-five, and yesterday the market price was so uncertain as to be

It is known that the Government has accumulated at Richmond, within the past few days, a large quantity of gold; and it is surmised, to the great terror of the engrossers of specie, that the Government may throw some of it on the market, (if it has not already done so), and put the price at its own figures.—
The Yankee Government has sustained its finances, because it has been the great operator in the gold rooms of New York, and is always ready to "bear" the market when emergency requires. There is no doubt that our government might centrol, almost entirely at its pleasure, the price of gold, considering the limited amount of it in the hands of private speculation-far too limited to make it a matter of "bulls and bears."

We may safely conclude that whatever may be the price, Government may put upon gold, the current market price would seen fall far below the standard on account of the scarcity of Treasury notes, which is even now severely gent in exact prepartion as these were abserbed, or rather put out of existence, by the Government buying up its currency and cancelling it for gold. The practical effect would be that many persons who had bought gold at the Government standard would be compelled to sell again on a falling market; and thus a double profit would ensue to the Government, while everybody would be tenefitted but a few speculators.

FACTORY BURNT .- We regret to bear that the cotton Factory of McAlister & Co., in Mentgemery county, caught fire accidentally on Friday night last and was destroyed.—Ob-

# TELEGRAPHIC.

BEPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered eccerding to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Tunasum, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### Sherman on the Move.

MACON, Jan. 28 .- Private advices from Bavannah state that Sherman commenced his movement in South Carolina on the 17th inst., with three columns, the main column moving towards Charleston taking nearly all of his transportation. Two other columns in light marching order, are moving by separate roads towards Branchville. Gen. Hill has issued orders for non-combatants

lo leave Augusta. The Marietta Hotel, at Marietta, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th, supposed to have been accidental.

#### New Appointments.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28 .- Gen. Breckenridge has been appointed Secretary of War. Paymaster Johnson of Worth Carolina, Gov. Vance's competitor for Governor, when first elected will be appointed Commissary General vice Northrope, resigned.

From Wilmington. WILMINGTON, Jan. 28 .- A fire occurred a one o'clock, p. m., to-day, in a lot of cotton .-Four hundred and thirty-five bales on the wharf in front of the Custem House, nearly all of which was consumed, without damage to the buildings. A stiff Northwest breeze-very cold.

Two car loads of cetton were consumed this morning on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad four miles from town. All quiet below.

Peace Commissioners to Washington.

BICHMOND, Jan. 28 .- Senator Hunter of Va., Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell of Ala., have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington to confer with the United States Government on the question of peace.

They will leave to morrow.

## From Kichmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27 .- Twenty five Surgeons and assistant Surgeons, captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived last night from Varina. Mr. Sedden continues to act as Secretary of War. The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckenridge. There are no reliable developments relative to Blair's mission, though it is generally supposed, he will propose re-union on such terms as the Confederate authorities might anbmit.

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24 .- The Yankee gun boat Diaching got aground in Combahee yesterday; our batteries spened upon her and set her on fire and she burned to the waters ledge all the crew excepting a Lieutenant and five men escaped.

The prisoners brought to the city to-day report the vessel sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by terpedoes was the Patarsco; only five out of a crew of three hundred were saved. All the rest were drewned. Nothing important from below.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27 .- The most important business in the House to-day, was the considera tion of the Senate bill, to provide for the empleyment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, &c. Mr. Ramsay moved a proviso, that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers. Mr. Miles supported the amendment.

He was utterly opposed to arming the slaves. In the midst of his remarks, the house sustained a motion to transfer the bill to the secret calender, then resolved into secret ression. The Senate concurred in the House joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. Williams, and passed, with amendments, the House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry; also passed another bill to increase the number of active midshipmen, in the novy, the provisions of which are intended to obviate the objections of the President, it being a bill recently

Mr. Wigfall introduced a resolution restricting all laws, authorizing the empressment of property for the use of the army, except by military officers, and in case of absolute necessity, which after long debate was adopted.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28 .- The Senate to-day, again passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to the soldiers free of postage, notwithstanding the President's objection-year

Nothing of importance done in the Heuse.

We regreat to learn from the Carolinian of this morning, that the gallant Captain Robinson, son of Wm. T. Robinson, Esq., late assistant editor of the Goldsbore' State Journal, was killed recently in front of our lines. Capt. Robinson, at the head of Hoke's skirmishers, whom he commanded, had approached the enemy's works, where he received his death wound. We know Captain Robinson well, and parted with him on our streets, it seems but yesterday. He was a brave and honorable man : he died in the path of duty, and leaves to comfort his bereaved parents the proud recollections of a stainless name, and the kinder memories of a pure affection. He was about

twenty-four years of age. - Wilmington Jour-

FIRE.-We learn from the Guardian, that destructive fire occurred on the night of the 24th, on the premises of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad company, at Columbia, resulting in the loss of a sterehouse, belenging to the company, and a pertion of the roof of the adjoining round house. A large amount of provisions and railroad tools were destroyed, a part of which belonged to the Hamburg railroad. Loss estimated at about \$800,000. It originated in a store room from which a negro was sent to bring eil. this serious loss .- Charlette Bul.

THE SALT WORKS .- We are gratified to learn, from an authoritive source, that the Salt Works will again be in successful opera tion by the 1st of February next, pessibly before, so slight was the injury to them by the last Yankee raid .- Eachange.

Shad made their appearance in our market vesterday and to-day at \$1,50 per pair in specie. In the present excited state of the money market it would be difficult to say what the equivalent of this would be in Confederate money. A heap, we may feel certain.

Wilmington Journal, 25th.

Explosion.-The locomotive Rowan, attached to a freight train on the North Carolina railroad, exploded yesterday, about two and a half miles beyond Lexington, killing James Martin, engineer, and two negroes, firemen.— Char. Balletin, 27th.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular communication of J. E. Avery Military Lodge, No. 1 F. A. M., Camp Godwin near Petersburg, Va., January 2d., A. L. 1865, A. D. 1865, the following resolutions were unani-

WEBERS, It hath pleased the Grand Master of the universe to call from labor to refreshment, our beloved brother, Sergt. J. H. UPCHURCH, Co. I, 6th N. C. Troops, who died at Charlottaville, the 19th October A. L. 5864, A. D. 1864.
Resolved let, That in his death this Ledge

mourns the loes of a valuable member, and the country a gallant defender. Resolved Id, That while we, as a Ledge, do most sincerely lament his early fall, yet we would-humbly bow before our supreme Grand Master,

Account the city papers copy of these resolutions by published in the Raleigh Confederate, with a request that the city papers copy, and be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy to the family of the de-

ceased, in Chatham county, N. C.
S. F. BARBEE,
C, L. WILLIAMS,
J. G. WILLIAMS,

DIED, In Raleigh on the 26th inst., GERTRUDE HAYWOOD BAKER, infant daughter of Col. Jno. A. Baker, and Minerva G .- his wife-aged

#### four months. OBITUARY.

Died, at Richmond, Dec. 2let, 1864, in the 2let car of his sge, Lieut. IVEY FOREMAN, a naive of Pitt County, N. G.
In his 14th year, he entered the Naval Acade. my at Anapolis, where he remained two years, taking a stand in his class, which was highly creditable to his talents, and gratifying to his

At the commencement of the war, be joined the C. S. Navy, as a midshipmen and took part in the battles at Norfolk, Roaneke Island, and Elizabeth City, in each of which, he gave distinguished evi-

dence of personal bravery.

After a year's service at Mobile, he was order. ed to Europe, where for 14 months, he enjoyed the

best social advantages, and rare propriunities for observation and study, which were diligently improved.
While in the service of his country abroad, he received a Lieutenant's commission, and shortly after his return home, was entrusted with the command of one of our war vessels, on the James. This complimentary evidence of his standing, with the Government, he proved himself worthy of, in every respect, uniting as he did, in his character and person, the attractive courtesies of a gentlemanly deportment, with the staunch fi-delity and skill of the accomplished officer.

The disease which terminated his life, gave serious apprehension to his comrades, long before the gallant here would consent to "give up the At length, he was removed to the Naval Hospital, where the highest medical skill, and the kindest attentions of devoted friends, were empleyed for his recovery; but all in vain :

"The speiler came: And all his premise fair. Has sought the dust-to lie in silence there." The writer of this, knew the decased from his childhood, and believes, that among all the noble rouths who have given their lives as the price our country's freedom, there is not one more guileless, and more levely in all respects, than Ivey Foreman.

A FRIEND.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO

Announce Capt. L. E. RIGGAN as a condidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his da-

MOLD FOR BANK NOTES.

I am exchanging Gold for Bank Notes. ian 30-d3t THOS. BRANCH.

SALE.. OR A Seven Cetave Piane, of good tone and in tune. Rotewood case handsomely earved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salubury

TTENTION!

As I shall very seen remove from the county; those indebted to me are earnestly requested se call immediately and close their accounts. For wheat or corn, the highest eash prices, previous to 1860, will be allowed for professional ser-

vices at old prices.

If paid in Confederate money, Confederate prices will be charged. B. F. GRAKAN.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY. COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865. DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1866, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate (\$135,) at the option f the Company. F. A. STAGG. Secretary & Auditor.

VOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and reg-

This order made at November Torm, 1864. jan 30-det. J. J. FERRELL, C. C.

LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn; wheat, eats, tebacco and other productions incident to ests, tebacce and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which pro-duces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay-mostly

herds grass.
On it is a large two story, dwelling with five rooms and portice in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro bouses, two large barns with convenient well, negro bouses, it is enclosed sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands. Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, JOSEPH PINNIX.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has two good Spinning Hachines for sale, which he will sell for Confederate money, and Confederate money only. These machines gin the cotton, eard and spin it, seed cotton only can be used. They are capable of spinning

only can be used. They are capable of spinning from six to eight, four cut, hanks per day—spin either warp or filing.

Terms made known on application.

Apply either, to the undersigned at Cobourn's Store, Union County. N. C., or to C. Austin, member of the House of Commons, at Raleigh, N. C., during the session of the Legislature.

C. Q. LEMMOND.

N. B. Said Machines will be delivered either at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, or at Salisbury, Rowan county, to suit purchasers.

feb -w3t\* 1

ANTED

jan 30-dtf.